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601  
370  
783  
908

The Proposed  
**Constitutional  
Amendment**

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SHALL ILLINOIS SURRENDER HER  
PARAMOUNT POSITION?

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A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE  
ISSUES SUBMITTED TO THE  
PEOPLE NOV. 3, 1908

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**Read, Consider and  
Then Vote**

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= 7  
101  
870  
183  
908

## THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For the Improvement of the Desplaines and  
Illinois River Between Joliet and Utica, to  
Be Voted November 3, 1908.

The Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway ex-  
tends 1,625 miles from the entrance to the  
Chicago River in Lake Michigan, to the head  
of the Eads Jetties in the Gulf of Mexico, with  
a total fall of 579 feet from the standard low  
water in Lake Michigan, to mean gulf level.  
The three characteristic divisions are:

**The Illinois Waterway**, Chicago to St. Louis,  
367 miles, with a fall of 196 feet.

**The Middle Mississippi**, St. Louis to Cairo,  
186 miles, with a fall of 108 feet.

**The Lower Mississippi**, Cairo to the Gulf,  
1,072 miles, with a fall of 275 feet. The river  
descends to gulf level and deep water at Red  
River, 764 miles below Cairo.

**The Illinois Waterway** divides naturally into  
four characteristic divisions:

**The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal** (in-  
cluding Chicago River), Lake Michigan to the  
Desplaines River above Joliet, 36 miles, falling  
to a level 40 feet below Lake Michigan at the  
terminal power station.

**The Upper Illinois River** (including the Des-  
plaines River), power station above Joliet to

Utica Bridge, 61.5 miles, with a fall of 107 feet to natural low water level at Utica.

**The Lower Illinois River, Utica to Grafton,** 229.5 miles, with a fall of 28 feet at natural low water.

**The Alton Division,** the Mississippi River between Grafton and St. Louis, 40 miles, with a fall of 21 feet, to standard low water in St. Louis harbor.

**Co-operative Divisions of the Waterway:** That portion of the waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River at Grafton, 327 miles, with a fall of 175 feet, lies wholly within the State of Illinois.

The portion across the Chicago Divide, known as the "Drainage Canal," 36 miles long with a fall of 40 feet, has been executed by the Chicago Sanitary District, and has a depth of 24 feet throughout at standard low water, a width of 160 feet with vertical sides in rock cut, and a width of 202 feet on bottom and 300 feet on water line in earth cut, and a flowing capacity of 14,000 cubic feet of water per second. Some 13 miles in clay cutting remains to be completed between Summit and Lake Michigan. This channel passes into the control of the general government for purposes of navigation whenever the waterway is developed below.

The two divisions, the Upper Illinois and the Lower Illinois, covering a distance of 291 miles

**The U. S. Estimate:** The United States Board of Engineers, under date of August 25, 1905, submitted estimates for a waterway 14 feet deep, with supplemental estimates for locks 20 feet deep, as follows:

**Upper Illinois River:**

Developing channel and collateral work . . . . .	\$ 9,610,470
Locks 14 feet deep and 600 feet by 80 feet . . . . .	5,745,430
Additional for locks 20 feet deep	1,376,000

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\$16,731,900

Lower Illinois River . . . . . 8,187,682

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\$24,919,582

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**Modification of U. S. Project:** The Internal Improvement Commission of Illinois was authorized by the Forty-fourth General Assembly in 1905, and submitted its report on "The Lakes and Gulf Waterway," through the Governor, to the Forty-fifth General Assembly, on April 10, 1907. It suggested that the Upper Illinois should be so treated as to develop the water power, and proposed five locks in lieu of nine, with four intermediate pools, the locks to be 960 feet long, 108 feet wide and 24 feet deep, the channel in the three lower pools to be given a preliminary depth of 14 feet, the rock channel of the Joliet level to be given a depth of 24 feet and a width of 360-440 feet at the *outset*. It was also suggested that the *proposed flow line* in the Lower Illinois River at *Utica* should be lowered some 10 feet, by pro-

gressive deepening of the channel, or brought to an ultimate level one foot above natural low water, or 146 feet below Lake Michigan, in the interest of land reclamation and health conditions in the valley.

**Constitutional Amendment:** The importance of the matters above referred to led to an adjourned session of the General Assembly, and on October 16, 1907, by unanimous vote in each House, it submitted to a vote of the people at the general election November 3, 1908, the following Constitutional Amendment:

*“Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the next election of members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend the constitution of this State, to-wit:*

*Resolved, That the separate section of the constitution of this State relating to the canal be amended to read as follows:*

The Illinois and Michigan canal, or other canal or waterway, owned by the State shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the

propriated or pledged for its enlargement, maintenance or extension; and

*Provided, further,* That the General Assembly may, by suitable legislation, provide for the construction of a deep waterway or canal from the present water power plant of the Sanitary Drainage District of Chicago, at or near Lockport, in the township of Lockport, in the County of Will, to a point in the Illinois river at or near Utica, which may be practical for a general plan and scheme of deep waterway along a route, which may be deemed most advantageous for such plan of deep waterway; and for the erection, equipment and maintenance of power plants, locks, bridges, dams and appliances sufficient and suitable for the development and utilization of the water power thereof; and authorize the issue, from time to time, of bonds of this State in a total amount not to exceed twenty million dollars, which shall draw interest, payable semi-annually, at a rate not to exceed four per cent. per annum, the proceeds whereof may be applied as the General Assembly may provide, in the construction of said waterway and in the erection, equipment and maintenance of said power plants, locks, bridges, dams and appliances.

All power developed from said waterway may be leased in part or in whole, as the General Assembly may by law provide; but in the event of any lease being so executed, *the rental specified therein for water power shall be subject to a revaluation each ten years of the term created, and the income*

therefrom shall be paid into the treasury of the State."

#### **Justification for This Action:**

This Amendment is based on the general scheme outlined in the State Report and estimates of cost thereunder, and assumes that the United States will build the locks contemporaneously with the State work and improve the lower Illinois. State action was justified for reasons:

1. The position of Illinois is paramount in a waterway system. Such development should contemplate the collateral utilities; as water power, reclaimed lands, fisheries, and healthfulness. States and localities should co-operate in some proportion to their exceptional benefits, and thus hasten the consummation and increase the value of a waterway system.

2. The value of the collateral utilities in the Illinois division of the deep waterway will largely exceed its cost. The State determined its policy of co-operation in the legislation of 1889, in requiring the main channel of the Sanitary District of Chicago to be constructed under a waterway specification, and making the same a navigable stream and part of the public waters.

3. The substantial contribution to be made by the State of Illinois would justify the re-



gress, that the waters of the Great Lakes had been appropriated in part for the benefit of sundry artificial persons, and that the Deep Waterway scheme was promoted in such interests.

5. The State would advance its credit rather than its cash, as the earnings from water power will liquidate the investment in a few years, without tax upon the people, and perpetually contribute thereafter to the revenues of the State, in relief of taxation or for the further development of a domestic waterway system.

6. The Sanitary District of Chicago would be relieved of certain responsibilities in the valley below Joliet, and could thus concentrate its resources on the completion of its main channel to Lake Michigan and the enlargement of the same for harbor purposes.

The above program has received unqualified approval, with assurances of Federal co-operation, from men high in executive and legislative councils.

**Estimate of State Project:** The estimate under the State Report submitted April 10, 1907, begins at the north city limits of Joliet, 2.2 miles below the power station, or practically at the head of the upper basin of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to which point the Sanitary District is required by law to conduct its waters in a suitable channel. The Joliet level is to have a width of 400 feet and a depth of 24 feet, and be completed at the outset; thence the three pools to a point 1.44 miles above *Utica Bridge*, are to be given a preliminary channel 200 feet wide and 14 feet deep.

# **ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATE** (Omitting Locks.)

	Joliet.	Kankakee.	Morris.	Ottawa.	Total.
vel miles..	3.04	16.66	27.84	10.04	57.58
go datum, ft.	40	75	95	115	146 ft. at Utica
. . . . .	\$1,961,280	\$653,059	\$889,247	\$ 30,451	\$3,534,037
t . . . . .	.....	136,800	.....	169,400	306,200
alls . . . . .	1,094,550	.....	825,000	.....	1,919,550
. . . . .	234,808	250,619	215,888	369,609	1,070,924
. . . . .	1,529,940	314,600	393,777	199,312	2,437,629
damages..	603,000	184,500	260,700	191,400	1,239,600
s, 10%...	542,358	153,958	258,461	96,017	1,050,794
.....	\$5,965,936	\$1,693,536	\$2,843,073	\$1,056,189	\$11,558,734

through-	
(U. S.)	\$11,558,734
960x108x24 ft.	\$
locks 600x80x20 ft.,	
(S.)	8,103,800

7

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	\$19,662,534	\$16,
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United States estimate for the  
 \$8,187,682, of which over 9  
 for dredging. This amount is  
 to lower the flow line to  
 proposed at Utica, and give a c  
 than 14 feet.

ised project increases the total  
 \$2,930,634 with locks 20 feet d  
 306,634 for locks 14 feet deep  
 to be set off

is now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court. The decision in the lower court so greatly curtailed the pretensions of claimants as to bring the cost of condemnation within a limit that will not embarrass the Deep Waterway, and it is believed that the decision of the higher court will result in the saving of a large part of the one million dollars allowed for these contingencies.

#### **The Water Power:**

The report of April 10, 1907, took the fall in the ultimate waterway between Joliet and Utica at 106 feet, of which 6.45 feet would be consumed in river slopes, and estimated the water power on the net head at 130,000 horsepower measured on the turbine shaft. The flow was taken at 14,000 second-feet through the Drainage Canal, together with the minimum natural flow in the streams, producing 3,400 horsepower. If the State shall retain the summit level of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and pass therein 1,000 second-feet by the aid of pumping works, it will make available some 11,000 horse-power additional, or a total of 141,000.

Again, pending the final waterway development, the slope losses may be doubled, or taken at 13 feet, and the estimate based on a flow limit of 14,000 second-feet thus giving the

